FIRE ALARM SNOW BRIGADE

MEN WAKED UP BY "ENDLESS CHAIN" SYSTEM.

How the Metropolitan Jumps In and Gets Rid of Snow-Electric Sweepers Ahead of Snowploughs-Three Snow Fighters Who Direct Operations.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has a snow-fighting force which organized like the volunteer fire force of a city that has to draw its men from those who have other businesses to follow in the daily routine. Under the system about 300 men are called into action as soon as possible after snow begins to fall. Monday morning this force was all in action at 2 o'clock, or two hours and ten minutes after the snowfall began.

The men responsible for giving the alarm are the superintendents of the different divisions. When the trouble comes as late as it did on Sunday night, the superintendents are all at home or in bed, ordinarily. The starters at the various division headquarters are acting superintendents and are responsible for the smooth running of the lines, on the general principle that if anything goes wrong the starter is the man who will know it and will at once send for his superintendent to straighten things out.

In case of snow the starter has no discretion. As soon as he feels a snowflake on his face it is his business to send out four men, or sometimes five who are around the power house, each one armed with a list of three men who are to be waked up

These men wake up their three or four or five men each and at once report back to the power house. Each man who is waked up has a similar list of men he must wake up. It takes sixty men to run the snow fighting plans of the Broadway division, which is about the heaviest division of the line. With this system of waking up men, operated on a plan not very different from the "endless chain," more men can be reached in quicker time than by any other known to the management. Motormen and conductors begin to appear at the power houses within a very few minutes after the process starts.

The first men in take out the first sweeper Meanwhile those who have been called are reenforced by volunteers; all the older employees of the system are keenly aware of the fact that any man who reports for duty voluntarily when snow is falling receives double pay for the extra time he spends on snow-sweeper duty. Four men go out on each sweeper. Extra men are scattered along the road at points which experience has shown are apt to be trouble-

The Metropolitan has fifty electric sweepers. They are much more useful in the sort of work that is required by street railway lines in a big city than the old-time snowploughs. The Metropolitan has a few snowploughs, but so far as could be found out none of them was taken from its shed yesterday. The snow-plough is useful after snow has reached a depth of several inches on the tracks.

"If we ever let the snow get as deep as that on us," said a Metropolitan official yesterday, "we would be jammed until the snow melted. We can't wait for that."

So the sweepers are run out at as nearly equal distances apart as possible, and they try to keep the tracks as clean as a Dutch housewife's floor all the time. They are armed with big stiff brushes which revolve across the tracks obliquely at a high rate of speed and throw the snow out in a storm as far as the curb, and sometimes farther. Many pedestrians on Broadway complained that the sweepers threw more snow on them by far than the wind.

If the sweepers had nothing but the snow to contend with the task of keeping the tracks clear would be easy. But with folks on the sidewalks heaping their snow off into the gutters and sweepers throwing it up from the middle of the street toward form on both sides of the tracks and the regular street traffic falls in line between the rails. The horses and the wheels keep pulling the snow down from the piles upon the track and within a very few minutes after the sweeper has passed the tracks are covered with two or three

Taking sixty men on each division from their duties of course cuts down the regular daytime force of motormen and conductors. daytime force of incormen and conductors.

This is not as serious a catastrophe as it might be, for the simple reason that thirty or forty cars are laid off when it snows. New York people stay home in a storm like yesterday and fewer cars are needed to carry those who are obliged to face the

When the snow has stopped falling and the street cleaning people have begun to make an impression on the heaps piled up along the streets, the emergency force for the most part goes back to its regular duties. But then a great force of the system's laborate and the streets of the system's laborate and streets are streets. tem's laborers are set to work with carts to clean the streets which are set apart by the Street Cleaning Department as the task of the railroad which wipes out the franchise obligation of each line to clean fra tracks and the street two feet each side of them. This work is comparatively

The tussle comes when the little hand of wakers-up goes out with the first sum-mons. It is not so very long ago that one of the first men who went out with a list to be summoned succeeded in waking up a motorman's wife before her man was aroused. She didn't like to be waked was aroused. She didn't like to be waked up and told the messenger to get out and leave her man alone. The messenger insisted on the importance of his errand.

"All right," said the woman, "all right. fathers. I'll show yez whether yez own a man body and sowl because he works for yez dirruty money all day She stepped out of the door and dealt

the messenger a terrific blow on the jaw. It floored him and she grabbed him by an arm and one leg and threw him down-stairs. He rolled to the bottom and she threw a garbage pail and a mop after him "for good luck."

When the man limped back to the power when the man imped back to the power house double pay was offered to any one who would take the undelivered message and deliver it. Every man who was approached said that the errand was more than his job was worth to him. The big woman's husband slept the sleep of the untroubled until his regular hour for going on duty the next morning.

on duty the next morning.

Perhaps the work of snow fighting falls on no one harder than it does on Assistant General Manager Root, Supt. Delaney and Chief Inspector Parker. All three of ese men were called before midnight

Root stayed at his office telephone until the snow stopped falling receiving telephone reports and giving general orders.

Mr. Delaney was out in a buggy riding from point to point accelerating blockades wherever he found them from whatever causes. Inspector Parker spent most of his time jumping on the front platforms of cars exhorting motormen to remember that

Dr. Charles H. Judd Called to Yale.

there was a judgment day.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19 .- Dr. Charles H. Judd, head of the department of pedagogy and professor of psychology at the University of Cincinnati, has received a call to take charge of the department of psychology at YaleUniversity, and has accepted. Judd is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and took his second degree at Leipsic, Germany. e came to Cincinnati last spring from the niversity of the City of New York. Last Il he was appointed professor of ychology, being President Ayer's choice

HALL OF PAME BUILDER DEAD. MRS. OAKES DID NOT KISS HIM John J. Tucker Erected Some of the Mos

Imposing Structures in the City. John Jerome Tucker, formerly Aqueduct Commissioner, died yesterday at his home 37 West Twelfth street, of apoplexy after a week's illness. He was born at Shark River, N. J., in 1828 and came here as a boy to enter his uncle's masonry business He succeeded to the business and became one of the largest builders in the city.

Among the buildings erected by Mr Tucker are the Lenox Library, the United Bank Building, the Presbyterian Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, William C. Whitney's new residence, the Tiffany mansion and many other private residences. He recently completed the Library and the Hall of Fame of New York University.

Mr. Tucker, who was a Republican, was appointed an Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Hewitt in 1883 and served until the Van Wyck administration. He was vice-president of the Bank for Savings. He leaves a widow and two sons, Edwin and Walter, who are members of their father's firm of Tucker & Co.

NEGRO JEWEL THIEF CAUGHT. Robbed New Yorker of \$10,000 Worth of Goods in Oregon-Found in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 19.-The mysery surrounding the robbery of \$10,000 worth of jewelry from F. Lowenthal, a ewelry salesman of New York city, at Portland, Ore., last November is likely to be cleared up by two arrests made here to-day. Charles Savage, alias Charlie Scott, alias Will West, a negro, was arrested this afternoon by Pinkerton detectives on a charge of having committed the robbery. Following the man's arrest a woman named Frankie Thomas, with whom the negro had been living, was taken

Savage was employed as a bell boy in the Portland Hotel and Lowenthal, who was a guest, had his trunk robbed of pins, rings and brooches. A woman named True Johnson, who was arrested in Omaha for having some of the goods in her posinto custody as an accomplice True Johnson, who was arrested in Orlands for having some of the goods in her pos-session, confessed that she had got the goods through a friend, Frankie Thomas. Shortly after the robbery Savage left Port-land with Frankie Thomas. The Pinker-tons traced the couple to Montreal.

FOUND DROWNED, PENNILESS.

Edward Sulitvan Left His Office on Satur day With Money in His Pocket.

The body of Edward E. Sullivan, who ived at 527 West 123d street, was found in the East River, opposite 110th street, vesterday afternoon. His brother, W. Payne Sullivan, who lived with him, identified it.

Mr. Sullivan said that his brother had not been seen since Saturday. On that day he left the office in lower Broadway, where employed. He had his salary in

No money was found in the drowned man's pockets, but Coroner's Physician Weston said there was nothing to indicate that he had met with foul play. Mr. Sulli-van said that his brother had no reason to mit suicide.

Commit suicide.

There was a pawnticket for an over-coat in one of the drowned man's pockets. in one of the drowned have nothing of Sullivan said that he knew nothing of his brother having pawned a coat. He had on the one he had worn when he left

SAFE USE OF ANAESTHETICS. French Condemn English Manner of

ministering Chloroform.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, Feb. 19 .- The Academy of Sciences s discussing the question of the safest anaesthetic. The members are mainly divided on the question of the use of chloroform. Those supporting the use of this anaesthetic are apparently in the majority Among these is Dr. Champonniere, who contends that chloroform is in no way dangerous to persons with weak hearts if

it is properly administered.

During the discussion the method of administering chloroform in England was strongly condemned. Statistics were quoted showing that more accidents occurred from chloroform administration in England than in any other country.

RECORDS IN THE SAND.

Prints Made by Man or Beast That Convey News to Dwellers in the Desert.

In the Sahara little gusts of rain some imes occur On these unusual occasions each drop leaves its impress on the sand, these thousands of tiny indentations being proof positive that rain has fallen. If it happens that a calm in the air follows so that the sand is not disturbed for a number of days the marks of the raindrops remain as clear as when they were first made

The sand is the record of all that happens on its surface. Just as the waves obliterate the markings on the beach, so the winds of the desert, blowing the sands here and there, sooner or later wipe out the records stamped on the surface; but they often remain for quite a while, and as the desert residents know how to read them they derive information that is useful to them.

When they see a sinuous, unbroken groove along the sand they know that a serpent has passed that way and by following up the track they often catch the "varmint" before he finds a hole into which to crawl. They can tell how many feet an insect has by the marks on the sand. In fact, they are as thoroughly versed in the lore of sand marks as our wild Indians were in the mysteries of woodcraft before they were gathered upon reservations and lost much of the cunning of their

The desert people know the track of every species of animal that travels on the sand. They become wonderfully quick in detecting differences in the sand prints. As long as a man keeps afoot the story of his doings during the day is written for all to read. The natives can tell the footprints of every person of their acquaintance. They know every one of their cam-

els or horses by the marks they make When they see tracks that a passing caravan has made they detect peculiarities ndiscernible to all but the desert dweller, which reveal to them the tribe to which the travellers belong. When they turn their animals loose to graze where grass has sprung up among the wells they will perhaps pay no attention to them for days, but when the animals are wanted they will surely be traced by indications so slight that they would escape the notice of an inexpert observer. In fact, a great variety of information is imparted to the natives sand markings that others would not

HER EMPHATIC TESTIMONY ABOUT SINGER DEL SOL.

Celine Remezy, the Maid, Admits Giving One of Mrs. Oakes's Letters to Del Sol to Oakes's Lawyer Who Opened It She Told Her Mistress She Had Lost It

Celine Remezy, the young French woman who formerly was Mrs. Adeline Estelle Sullivan Oakes's maid, and who is now employed by Franci . J. Oakes as a nurse for his young on, Paul, was subjected to a rigid crossexamination yester lay by A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs Oakes, when the trial of Oakes's suit for an absolute divorce was esumed before Justice Scott and the jury in Trial Term Part II. of the Supreme Court The young woman was on the witness stand ali day yesterday and repeated much of the testimony she gave at the previous trial. She told of other incidents that she said she forgot at the former trial. Mr. Hummel began his cross-examination of the Remezy woman by asking her to explain how she had remembered some nineteen facts against Mrs. Oakes which she had omitted to mention at previous trial of the suit She said that she had done so by reading over the testimony of Mrs. Oakes and Mario Del Sol, the corespondent. "You have been in the employment of Mr. Oakes since that first trial?" inquired

Mr. Hummel. "And you have been to the office of his wyer, Mr. Erskine, since the first trial?"

The Remezy woman told how she had taken a letter which Mrs. Oakes gave to her to deliver to Del Sol to Mr. Erskine. "Did Erskine open that letter?" demanded Hummel

"You took a letter which Del Sol gave to you to deliver to Mrs. Oakes to Erskine, did

"And you told Mrs. Oakes that you had ost that letter?

"Yes."
"And you lied?"
"I did."

"Why did you take the letters to Erskine?"
"Because I wanted to."
"Had not Mrs. Oakes been a kind mistress

"Yes."
"And you betrayed her?"
"I took the letters to Mr. Erskine."
"This is not pertinent at all," exclaimed
Col. Bacon, of counsel for Oakes.
"Oh, yes it is," retorted Mr. Hummel.
"If counsel for Mr. Oakes," said Justice
Scott, "thinks it proper to receive letters
sent to another person I think it is very

"Did you ever witness any acts of impro-priety between Mrs. Oakes and Del Sol?" inquired Mr. Hummel, as he resumed his

"Had you any idea that your mistress had been guilty of such acts?"
"No."
"You would not have remained with her

all the time you did had you an idea she was an immoral woman?"

"No."
"Then you cannot say she did anything improper?" asked Mr. Hummel.
"I think you have that answered fully," remarked Justice Scott. "I think so, too," responded Mr. Hum-mel, with a smile and a bow.

At the conclusion of the testimony for the plaintiff, Mr. Hummel called Mrs.

Oakes, the defendant, to the witness stand.
She testified that her husband had requested
Del Sol to be her escort in Europe and to
take good care of her while she was travelling abroad. "He gave to Mr. Del Sol a letter of intro-

duction to his two daughters, who were in Paris," said Mrs. Oakes. The daughters were by Mr. Oakes's former wife and were in a convent school in Paris at that time—

"What did your husband say to Mr. Del Sol?" inquired Mr. Hummel.

"He told Mr. Del Sol to take me to the theatres in Europe and to show me Paris."

Mrs. Oakes testified that in 1900 Hallie Erminie Rives, her son Paul Oakes, and the maid. Celine Remezy, went to Europe with her. Del Sol was already in England and met her at the dock at Liverpool.

"Did you kiss Del Sol or did he kiss you at that meeting?" inquired Justice Scott.

at that meeting?" inquired Justice Scott.
"I did not," emphatically responded Mrs. Oakes.

HOT DEBATE IN D. A. R. CONGRESS. Mrs. Donald McLean, Leader of the "State Rights" Party Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- A heated discussion which lasted throughout the morning session of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in session here was begun shortly after the body convened by a proposition to reconsider the resolution reducing the amount of dues paid the national society. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, the leader of the "State Rights" party, conducted the campaign against the "Federalists" and gained pagin against the "rederaists and gained a preliminary victory, by obtaining the reconsideration of the resolution. The resolution provides that the State chapters shall retain three-fourths of the annual dues of members and one-half of all life membership fees, and, if passed, would have the effect of greatly reducing the annual income of the national society. income of the national society

The vote on the resolution showed a decided victory for the officers of the National society and their supporters, the "Federalists," and a defeat for the advocates of chapter or State rights, headed by Mrs. Donald McLean.

Donald MeLean.

Several important committee reports will be presented to the society at to-mor University" and a "Continental Hall.

Judge Fisse Says the Supreme Court Inter-

the soft members and one-half of all themselves in the membership fees, and, if passed, would have he effect of greatly rotucing the annual membership fees, and, if passed, would have he effect of greatly rotucing the annual the effect of the edword a decided victory for the officers of the National society and their supporters, the effect of the end of the second annual theorem of the second of the society at to-more were second important committee reports. Sound the society at to-more were second important committee reports. Sound the society at to-more were second in the society at to-more were second in the society at to-more were second in the society at to-more were second to the society and a "continental Hall."

ATTACKS MISSOURI COURTS.
Indee Fisse Say the Supreme Court Interprets Law to Suil Partisan Conditions.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Hearings in the famous Horton-Builer contested election ask for the second the second of the supreme Court of Missouri, made by Judge Fisse, attorney for Horton-Builer were concluded to-day before the House Elections Committee by a scating demanded by the sound of the supreme Court of Missouri, made by Judge Fisse, attorney for Horton-the contestant. Judge Fisse declared that the city of St. Louis was chiefly governed by the second that the strength of the second that the suprement court interpreted the law to suit partisan conditions, and violently conditions and violently conditions and colours and the second that the suprement court interpreted the law to suit partisan conditions. He made appears that the second that the suprement court interpreted the law to suit partisan conditions. He made appears to the suprement court interpreted the law to suit parti famous Horton-Butler contested election case from the Twelfth Missouri district were concluded to-day before the House Elections Committee by a scathing denunciation of the Supreme Court of Missouri, made by Judge Fisse, attorney for Horton, the contestant. Judge Fisse declared that the city of St. Louis was chiefly governed by boards and commissions appointed in Supreme Court interpreted the law to suit partisan conditions, and violently condemned Judge William Marshall of that bench, who, he said, more than any other man was responsible for debauching elections in Missouri. He declared that Mr. Butler's election had been accomplished by connivance on the part of the Democratic leaders and the Republican, judges of election, and that the latter had been seduced from their party affiliations. He made a vigorous attack upon political conditions in Missouri and especially upon the Nesbitt law and the Eoard of Election Commis-Jefferson City. He said that the State

by sand markings that others would not observe.

Among the cases near the northern edge of the desert there is no such thing as property in land. The sands are everywhere and a man may use any part of the surface just as long as he chooses to occupy or cultivate it; but his claim upon it ceases when he stops using it. There is no individual property in water. In many places water underlies the surface at a depth of ten to thirty feet and he who chooses to dig for it and bring it to the surface to nourish the date palm is at liberty to do so. But he does not own the water. Any one is at liberty to use it for his palm trees, but he must not plant a tree within about thirty feet of those owned by his neighbor. There is, in fact, individual ownership only in the tree liself. If the tree dies and the owner does not replace it with another, any one is free to plant one in its place. The result is that a man's date paims may be scattered around in a number of groves. He may sell his trees if he desires, but he cannot sell the ground in which they are planted, nor the water that vivifies them.

yigorous attack upon pelitucal conditions in Missouri and especially upon the Nesthit his souri and especially upon the Nesthit has despecially upon the Nesthit has despecially upon the Nesthit has an despecially upon the Nesthit has an an any and the Board of Election Commistion.

BOTTLE AFLGAT 2S YEARS?

Said to Have Been Cast off in the Indian Ocean Partial Verification.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 19.—A bottle recently picked up off the coast of Massachusetts contained a message saying that it had been thrown overboard from the ship hatter than the picked up off the coast of Massachusetts contained a message saying that it had been thrown overboard from the ship hatter than the high picked up off the coast of Massachusetts of t

LEGAL AID TO 15,880 POOR.

The Society's Splendid Work for a Year Under Miss Rosalie Loew.

The annual meeting of the Legal Aid Society was held last night in the United Charities Building and the old board of officers was reëlected with the exception of James B. Reynolds, private secretary to Mayor Low, who declined to serve on the Board of Directors because of press of other duties. Charles O. Brewster and V. Everitt Macy were added to the board. President Arthur von Briesen paid a compliment to Miss Rosalie Loew, who succeeded Carl L. Schurz as attorney in charge of the society's work

from the society in the course of the year was 15,880, and \$78,173.97 was recovered for them. The society's income for the year was \$17,978.54 and the expenditures \$17,980.07.

The number of clients who received aid

President von Briesen praised the work of the seamen's branch, which is in charge of Clark H. Abbott. "The branch," he said, "has done remarkable work in sup-pressing the work of pirates and crimps who had made it a practice to treat sailors who had made it a practice to treat sailors on incoming ships as merchandise, taking from them their hard-earned money and then selling them to outgoing ships at so much per head. These pirates hate Mr. Abbott so that a special police officer had to be assigned to protect him." The report submitted by Miss Loew showed that all of the cases conducted by the society, 7,179, were for the recovery of wages due poor

ICE FISHING IN LAKE ERIE. An Occupation That Is Attended

persons by employers.

Almost Constant Peril. From the Buffalo Commercial. But a small proportion of the people of Buffalo have an adequate idea of the vastness of the fishing business which is carried on every winter in Buffalo. They know that fish are caught through the ice, that a strong southwest wind occasionally carries a few of the brawny fisher lads down the river, while a south wind drives them on floating ice to the Canadian shore: that storms come up suddenly and cause death, and that the fishermen's dogs very often figure in heroic rôles: but most people do not know that hundreds of men in the city make their living in the winter by casting lines through the ice, and that this city, for that very reason is one of the biggest hand-fishing cities in the world. All along the lake men go out on the ice and catch messes of pike, whitefish or ciscoes (herring), but at no point does the number equal the number of men engaged in the industry in Buffalo.

Many years ago the only ice fishermen hailed from the island, in the vicinity of th foot of Michigan street, and they made a very good living, catching good strings every time they went out and easily disposing of them at good prices. These hardy men lived in little cottages on the lake front, fished from the middle of January till the latter part of March or April, and accumulated sufficient money during this period to enable them to live the entire year. The seeming ease of the life and the generous remuneration during the brief period of activity appealed to men living in other parts of the city, and the original band of 300 or 400 fisher folk began to Last year it was nothing unusua to see between 2,000 and 2,200 fishermen trail into the foot of Michigan street between

where the product of activity supership to make a being a production of the content of the conte

HAD ARRESTED M'AULIFFE

POLICE HAD GLENNON WITNESS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Accused Him of Intexteation-He Was Discharged in Court and Half an Hour Later Was Found Dying of a Fractured Skull in the Street - Didn't Tell It

The police made public last night new and interesting facts, apparently just discovered, in regard to the death of James McAuliffe, the chief witness for the prosecution in the case of Wardman Glennon, who was convicted of neglect of duty in not closing Laura Mauret's disorderly house in West Thirty-third street.

McAuliffe died of a fractured skull in Roosevelt Hospital on Sunday night. He had been found at 9:40 A. M. on Sunday lying in front of a cigar store at 863 Sixth avenue, near Forty-ninth street. Two conductors, one south and the other north bound, notified Policemen McSweeney and Brown of McAuliffe's plight. His wife declares that

he was murdered.

What the police have found is an entry on the blotter of the West Forty-seventh street station. It seems that Policeman Reddy "picked up a man in a stupor"—according to Reddy's official report—at Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue on Saturday night. He summoned a patrol wagon and had him removed to the station. From there they sent him to Roosevelt Hospital, in the patrol wagon.

The man was there for an hour or so, the police say, and then the wagon brought

The man was there for an hour or so, the police say, and then the wagon brought him back to the station with word from a doctor that the man was suffering from "alcoholism." He was conscious when he returned to the station and the police say described himself as Joseph McAuliffe, 50 years old, of 146 West Thirty-third street. He was locked up and the next morning, Sunday, was taken to the West Side police court.

court.
Magistrate Mayo discharged McAuliffe at 9:10 A. M. Thirty minutes later the same man—if the police version be true—was found unconscious with a fractured skull at Forty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. Sergt. Brennan, who had the desk last night at the West Forty-seventh street station, said he didn't know whether or not Policeman Reddy had identified the dead McAuliffe as the man he arrested on Satur-Policeman Reddy nad Related on Satur-McAuliffe as the man he arrested on Satur-

Reddy has identified the dead man. The police did not explain their delay in making these facts known.

Coroner Jackson had set the inquest on McAuliffe down for a week from tomorrow to give Assistant District Attorney Lord and the county detectives who are investigating the case plenty of time. investigating the case plenty of time

HARVARD AND YALE FRIENDLY Prof. Hollis Says There Has Been Break -To Work Together Now.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 19.-Harvard and Yale are once more ready to shake in friendship and to call off all mud slinging. The storm seems to have passed, and within a few months everything will be arranged for a new athletic agreement. When seen last night Prof. Hollis said:

"There has never been any unfriendliness between those responsible for contests between Harvard and Yale, and as the old

ANCIENT PIECE OF WRITING.

Vase Made 4500 B. C.

of Pennsylvania Museum to-day came into

possession of what is said to be the oldes

piece of writing in the world. It is not

general outline of the characters can be

distinguished and are seen to be not in

cuneiform but in picture writing. The

inscriptions tell of wars, the crowning of

ancient kings, festivals, and other events

The construction of the vase proves i

to have been hollowed out by a rude ma-

chine, probably a bronze drill. On the

concave surface the parallel lines made by the drill are very distinct. The vase was discovered by Dr. Petrie of the Egyp-tian Exploration Fund connected with the

WONDERFUL TOM STRINGER.

A Boy Who Is in Some Ways as Remark

able as Helen Keller.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The boy who has nothing but poverty be

tween him and success in life, the boy who

gets up well and strong 365 days in the year.

has no cause to feel that he is handicapped

by his environment. Health and strength, with the full possession of sight and hearing

and speech, are the best elements of success

when they are combined with the manly deter-

mination to make the most of life. Boys who are inclined to feel discouraged by reason

of mere poverty when they are well and strong

will find in the story of Tommy Stringer much that should encourage them and that should

inspire them to make the most of life.

This remarkable deaf, dumb and blind

boy has attracted world-wide attention, and he is a wonderful example of the progress

made in recent years in teaching deaf, dumb and blind children. Fortunately one does

not often hear of children having this triple

born on the 3d day of July, 1886, near Waynes-

burg, in Pennsylvania, so that now he is in his sixteenth year. When he was about

2 years old an acute attack of spinal menin-

gitis deprived him of sight and hearing and

here the boy, contrary to the ordinary rules of hospitals, remained for three years, and

here it was that he made the acquaintance of his devoted friend, Helen Keller. She

was visiting in Allegheny City when she heard of the little boy afflicted like herself,

when he first came into the world.

Nor was Tommy Stringer thus afflicted

affliction.

in the civil and religious life of the time.

the Christian era.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 .- The University

CAPTURED THE STRAY LAUNCH University of Pennsylvania Has It on

SHE WAS FAST IN THE DRIFT ICE INSIDE THE HOOK.

Life Savers and Internal Revenue Men Clambered Over the Treacherous lee

manuscript, but an inscription on a fragto Reach Her, but the Chief Honor ment of a vase which was smashed in a Went to a Nimble-Footed Life Saver. raid upon the ancient city of Nippur. The inscription on the vase dates back to the The thirty-foot launch adrift in the ice of reign of a king who ruled 4,500 years before the lower bay inside Sandy Hook, which The vase is so old and worn that the name of the king cannot be deciphered. The

the revenue cutter Manhattan, the life savers of the Sandy Hook station and the tug James Kay had been trying to get at for nearly two days, has been towed to port, She probably has not had anybody aboard for a month or more and she has no name. It is thought that she drifted from her morrings in one of the coves of Raritan bay, and was driven out by the high winds.

Capt. T. H. Patterson of the life savers and a stalwart young surfman, C. A. Lippincott, ventured out from the bayside beach of the Hook on lumpy, swaying ice, and got within a few hundred yards of the launch Then the ice began to bounce under then like a rubber floor. They looked toward the shore, a mile and a half away, and noted that the ice was moving there. The cutter Man hattan, punching her way through the floes, got within hail of the life savers and

museum.

One of the latest contributions from the University Babylonian Expedition was received at the university to-day. It consists of a clay table, on which there is an inscription made in the time of Moses. The inscription is a receipt for tithes of corn and oil and the other commodities with which the dwellers of Nippur settled with the tax gatherers for their local improvements. floes, got within hail of the life savers and Capt. Patterson said he wouldn't mind being saved himself.

Capt. W. J. Herring, on his way from the Battery to the launch had stopped at Staten Island and taken aboard a dory. He jammed the cutter close as he dared into the ice and four of her sailors, under direction of Lieut, Joynes, launched the dory on the ice and got in. Then they got out, and putting most of the weight of their bodies on the dory's sides, they shoved her over to Cap Patterson and Surfman Lippincott and the six men slid along with the dory, heading for the ice-imprisoned launch.

The Manhattan's men would have liked to board the launch first, but Lippincott was too swift for them. Before they got within half a block of the launch the tall and nimble surfman left the dory's sideand was off like a deer. The cutter's men followed, the ice swaying beneath them, but they couldn't catch him and he jumped aboard the launch and found nobody there, and everything indicating that she had been laid up some time. The life savers went to the Manhattan with her four sailors.

Meanwhile the big Gresham smashed the ice around the launch and the tug James Kay was able to get in, make fast to her, and bring her in. The Manhattan landed

the ice around the launch and the tug James Kay was able to get in, make fast to her, and bring her in. The Manhattan landed the life savers at Staten Island and they came here by ferryboat, hoping to catch the Government steamer Meigs and get back to the Hook. They missed her and started by train to Atlantic Highlands. They said they would have to foot their way to their station, about five and a half miles away.

SAVED SAMMY'S LIFE. the power of speech. His parents were very poor, and soon after Tommy's terrible illness he lost his mother. His father then succeeded in having the afflicted boy put into a hospital in Allegheny City. Pa, and here the lay contrary in the ordinary rules. But What Would This Hero Have Done Had Sammy Had On His Own Skates? "I was driving along the Allegheny River. near Portville, not long ago," said John Gilbert, the travelling man, "and saw a boy skating on the river, while another boy sat on the bank watching him.

"I had just driven past when I heard a crash and a yell, and looking back saw that the boy who had been skating bad broken through the ice, and was holding on to the edge of the hole he had gon through, shrieking for help, and making ineffectual efforts to pull himself out the water. The other boy was hurrying to his assistance.

" I stopped my horse, jumped out of the sleigh, and ran as fast as I could toward the scene of the mishap, for I did not think the second boy, who was small and slight could possibly save his companion. Before I reached the spot, though, the little fellow had, by what I could see was a desperate effort, succeeded in pulling the other from the hole and dragging him to safety. "The boy thus saved was so nearly ex-

hausted by the efforts he had made to keep from being carried beneath the ice the he was unable to use, but lay panting an only half conscious on the ice. It was plain that but for the timely coming chis little comrade he would have gon down before I could have got to him "I carried him to the sleigh, wrapped robe, and, with the him up in my rope, and, with the boy, started for his home, which they sai was a mile and a half down the road. "You are a noble little fellow," said to the boy who had pulled the other ou of the water. 'Do you know you save

of the water. 'Do you know you saved this boy's life by your promptness?'
"He said he knew it.
"'And weren't you afraid that you might break through the ice yourself, and lose your own life?'
"'I never thought about it at all,' said the loy.

the boy. What did you think, said I, a lmir What did you think, said I, a lmir ing the boy's unselfish disregard of with consequences might have been to hiself, 'while you were so nobly risking you self, 'while you were so nobly risking your own life to save your little comrade?

"'Well, 'said he. 'I thought that Sammy couldn't never git out o' there without help, and I knowed that if he didn't git out o' there he'd be took down under the ice and drownded, and maybe nothin wouldn't never be found of him ag in.

"The boy paused and looked at Sammy, who had come around all right by this time, but was shivering in his wet clothes. Then he resumed.

time, but was shivering in his wet clothes. Then he resumed.

"I knowed he'd be took down under the ice and drownded, and maybe nothin' wouldn't never be found of him ag'in. And he had my skates on.

"I don't know whether Sammy got his jacket warmed by anything more strenuous than the glow of the kitchen stove after I let the boys down at their doer or not, for I drove right on, musing on the fearless, unselfish, self-sacrificing nature of innocent childhood in the hemlock belt."

WILLIAM B. FASIG DEAD.

Head of a Famous Firm of Horse Auctioneers - Death Came at Brewsters. William B. Fasig, head of the Fasig-

Tipton Co., horse dealers of 51 Madiso avenue, died last night at his home in Brewsters in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. Fasig was a native of Cleveland. For a long time he was manager of the Driving Park at Cleveland. When Tattersalls came over here from London the

made Mr. Fasig manager of their busines here and also of that in Cleveland. Mr Fasig afterward started for himself as the firm of William B. Fasig & Co. In 1805 he formed a partnership with Edward A Tipton. He leaves a wife and one daughter.
The company of which he was the heathas almost a monopoly of the auch. has almost a monopoly of the autitional sales of thoroughbred and trotting hartes horses throughout the country and a the large sales conducted in recent year have been under its management addition to the use of Madison Squa Garden for several weeks for the management of the sales in the winter the company has held large auctions the various racetracks during the sale mer months.

mer months.

The sales paddock of the firm at Sheeps head Bay is the most perfectly equipped the country, while at Cleveland a sale their annually in May, lasting two weeks are the country to the country.

The most sensational sale in recent year was the disposal of the stock of the law Marcus Daly.

It took more than one installment to dispose of the immense number of hore raised at Bitter Root Farm, and the last is consisting of famous brood mares which had been kept in England, were only suthis winter.

this winter.

The "Old Glory" and "midwinter" sale each lasting a week are the most important of those held annually in the Garden.

Mr. Fasig was particularly well know in trotting circles, and in the 80s was acre as one of the Secretaries of the Grand Circuit meet.